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ABSTRACT

A survey of inner-city Indian adults was undertaken by 165 students enrolled in an American Social Welfare class at the University of Minnesota. That survey resulted in 100 contacts with Indian adults in Minneapolis and the summarization of their characteristics as related to educaticnal attainment and occupational category. In addition, attitudes were examined in terms of ccmmunity spirit, interpersonal relations, family responsibility, schools, churches, econcmic behavior, local government, and tension areas. A summary provides ccmpariscns regarding attitudinal findings for those whc were graduated from high school and those who were not graduated. Approximately cne-half of the document is given to statistical tables. (EL)

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INDIAN RESIDENTS IN MINNEAPOLIS:

A FURTHER EXAMINATION OF THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

by

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction 1

All Respondents..... 1

Characteristics of Various Age Categories..... 3

- Ages 16 to 22..... 3
- Ages 23 to 40..... 4
- Ages 41 to 64..... 5
- Ages 65 and older..... 6

Characteristics According to Educational Attainment..... 7

- Education not reported 7
- High school graduates 8
- High school non graduates..... 10

Characteristics According to Occupational Category 11

- Non-classified 12
- White-collar 14
- Blue-collar 15

Attitudes Reported..... 16

- Community Spirit 16
- Interpersonal Relations..... 16
- Family Responsibility..... 17
- Schools..... 17
- Churches 17
- Economic Behavior 18
- Local Government..... 18
- Tension Areas 19

Summary 19

Appendix

Introduction

A 1967 survey of inner-city Indian adults was undertaken by 165 students enrolled in an American Social Welfare class under the direction of Dr. Thomas Walz at the University of Minnesota. That survey resulted in one hundred contacts with Indian adults in Minneapolis, and the characteristics it revealed have been reported elsewhere[1] for the entire group of respondents. This report will summarize the findings for all respondents, then relate information according to age groupings, educational attainment, and occupational category. Finally, it will compare attitudinal findings for those who graduated from high school and those who did not.

All Respondents

A majority of those Indian persons contacted (69%) were female.

Those interviewed tended to be young adults and middle-aged persons, as the following age distribution indicates:

AGE	N	%
NA	1	1.0
Up to 16	0	0.0
16 - 22	15	15.0
23 - 40	56	56.0
41 - 64	24	24.0
65 and over	4	4.0

While a majority interviewed were married (62%), a significant proportion were single (14%), separated (9.0%), divorced (7.0%), and widowed (7.0%).

Three out of five of those contacted had telephones.

A bare majority (53%) indicated that they were heads of households.

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[1] League of Women Voters of Minneapolis and Training Center for Community Programs, University of Minnesota. Indians in Minneapolis. Minneapolis: League of Women Voters of Minneapolis. April, 1968.

The amount of education varied considerably, but a sizeable minority (43%) had completed high school. Although there were no college graduates in the survey, a few had achieved some education beyond high school (8.0%).

A large majority of those interviewed (83%) had children.

Although most people had four or fewer children (53%), a still sizeable proportion had eight or more children (13%). More of these respondents had children in primary school (55%) than in secondary school (38%).

A surprisingly large proportion (42%) had lived in the Twin Cities for 10 years or more since last moving there. However, considerable intra-city mobility was indicated by the large proportion (82%) who had lived at their present address for five years or less.

A majority (60%) had not served on active duty in the military, but about one-quarter (27%) were union members.

Few of those interviewed had parents who had completed high school, but it was more common for these respondents to indicate mothers who had graduated (22%) than fathers who had done so (15%).

While a high proportion of those contacted were not employed (33%), most (55%) were unskilled, semi-skilled, or skilled workers. Very few (8%) were white-collar or professional employees.

Most of the respondents' spouses (51%) were unskilled, semi-skilled or skilled workers, and they reported that most of their fathers (56%) were employed in the same three categories.

Those persons interviewed revealed considerable interest in job training programs, and a large proportion (42%) desired clerical and professional training, suggesting ambitions for upward mobility.

There was considerable variability in reports of annual income, but the level of income tended to be low with 41% earning less than $5,000. About one-fourth (27%) indicated that they earned $5,000 or more.

Most of the respondents (68%) were Chippewa, but there were Sioux, Winnebago, Menominee and other tribes represented. At least one-quarter Indian blood quantum was reported by 77%.

A majority (53%) were born on a Minnesota reservation, but some came from Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, and other areas. Principal reasons given for moving to the Twin Cities were employment (47%) and the attraction of friends and relatives (17%). Almost half (47%) reported at least one trip back to the reservation during the past year, and the reasons given were quite varied. For most (64%) the harvesting of wild rice had not been a useful source of income recently.

Only 13% had voted in a public election in the Twin Cities during the past year, and even fewer (2%) had voted in a reservation election during the same period of time.

Many of the respondents (46%) did not know if real leaders of Twin Cities Indian people existed; 25% said there were such persons and 11% said there were not.

Characteristics of Various Age Categories

Ages 16 - 22:

The majority of persons contacted (73.3%) in this category of fifteen respondents were female.

Slightly over half indicated that they were married (53.3%), with only one person separated. The remainder were single.

Two out of three (66.7%) had telephone service.

The respondents were equally divided between those who were heads of households (46.7%) and those who were not (46.7%).

A majority had completed high school (80%), and one person had received education beyond the high school level.

A majority had children (53.3%), and only one person reported having more than three children. With two exceptions these children were too young for school.

Nearly half of those interviewed had lived in the Twin Cities for 10 years or more since their last move there (46.7%), although the same percentage had changed residence within the last year.

Very few (13.3%) had served on active duty in the military service. Most of the respondents (66.7%) said they were not union members.

A few of the respondents' fathers (20%) had completed high school, while almost half of their mothers had graduated (46.7%).

None of these persons were employed above the skilled level, but their spouses included some clerical and skilled professional workers (26.7%). A large proportion of the persons in this category were not employed (33.3%).

Most of the respondents' fathers were employed as unskilled, semi-skilled or skilled workers (73.4%).

There was considerable interest in vocational training. Most interest was shown for skilled (13.3%), clerical (26.7%), and skilled professional training (20%). Some wanted highly skilled professional (6.7%) and learned professional (13.3%) training.

Many (46.7%) did not indicate the amount of their income, but a sizeable minority (33.3%) were earning $5,000 or more.

Only two people (13.4%) in this age category said they had voted in a Twin Cities public election sometime.

Ages 23 - 40

The majority of the fifty-six persons in this category (66.1%) were female.

Most (66.1%) were married, although significant proportions were single (12.5%), separated (8.9%), divorced (10.7%), or widowed (1.8%).

Slightly over half had telephones (51.8%).

Just over half of these respondents (51.8%) said they were heads of households.

A modest proportion (35.7%) were high school graduates.

A large majority in this age category had children (89.3%).

Most (58.9%) had fewer than five children, although several (10.7%) had more than eight children.

A larger proportion had children in primary school (76.8%) than had children in secondary school (37.5%).

Nearly one out of three of these respondents (30.3%) had lived in the Twin Cities 10 years or more since their last move there.

A large proportion had changed their address within the last year (42.9%).

About one-third (33.9%) of these people indicated that they had served on active military duty.

A minority (28.6%) indicated that they were union members.

Only one in four (25%) had a mother who had completed high school, and an even smaller proportion (16.1%) reported fathers who were graduates.

While many were not employed (35.7%), nearly half of these people (48.3%) were employed as unskilled, semi-skilled or skilled workers. Five persons were employed at clerical or professional jobs.

Most of their spouses (55.4%) also were working at unskilled, semi-skilled or skilled jobs. More than half of the respondents' fathers (53.5%) were employed in these same categories.

Interest in training programs was mostly for skilled jobs (16.1%), clerical jobs (19.6%), and skilled professional jobs (19.6%).

There was much variation in annual income with many (39.2%) earning less than $5,000 and one in ten (10.7%) earning more than $7,000.

A large proportion had never voted (48.2%), and a few (12.5%) indicated they had voted within the past year.

Ages 41 - 64:

Most of the twenty-four persons in this age bracket (70.8%) were female.

The majority (62.5%) were married, but 4.2% were single, 12.5% were separated, 4.2% were divorced, and 16.6% were widowed.

Two-thirds (66.7%) of the respondents had telephones, and the same proportion were heads of households.

Fewer than one-third (31.7%) were high school graduates.

The great majority in this age bracket (91.6%) had children.

Family sizes varied considerably, although they tended to be large. More than half the respondents (54.1%) had five or more children.

A smaller proportion of the interviewees had children in primary school (41.7%) than in secondary school (62.5%).

More than half of the people in this age category (58.3%) had lived in the Twin Cities ten years or more since their last move there, although a large group (41.7%) had changed their address within the last year.

One-fourth (25%) had served in the military service, and less than one-third (29.2%) were union members.

Few of the respondents (12.6%) had fathers who were high school graduates. Even fewer respondents (4.2%) had mothers who had graduated; nearly half their mothers (45.8%) had eight years or less of formal education.

Most of the respondents (54.1%) were unskilled, semi-skilled, or skilled workers, and about one-third (33.3%) were not employed. Three persons (12.6%) were in clerical or professional jobs.

A majority of the respondents' spouses (54.2%) were unskilled and semi-skilled workers, and the occupations of their fathers were largely (45.8%) in these same two categories.

Most of the interest indicated for a training program was for skilled (16.7%) or clerical (12.5%) training. Fully one-third (33.3%) had no desire for further job training.

Most of the respondents (58.3%) had annual incomes of less than $5,000.

About one-fifth (20.8%) had voted in the last year, but one-third (33.3%) said they had never voted.

Age 65 and older:

Three of the four people in this age category were female.

All persons in this age group had telephones.

Only one of these persons had finished high school, while two had eight or fewer years of education.

All but one of these persons had children; there was no observable clustering in the numbering of children.

These four persons reported one child in primary school and one in secondary school.

All of the people interviewed in this age category had lived in the Twin Cities for 10 years or more since their last move there, and only one person had changed his address within the last three to five years.

One person had served on active duty in the military service.

Two of the people in this age category were union members.

A majority did not report the education of their mother or father; those who did indicated no more than five years of education for either parent.

All of the people in this age bracket were classified as unskilled workers.

Occupations were reported for two of the respondents' spouses, and these were unskilled work and highly skilled professional work.

Only one person indicated an interest in a training program, with his interest in skilled professional training.

Half indicated that their annual income was less than $2,000, and the other two did not report their income.

One person had voted within the last five years, while two others had voted sometime in the past.

Characteristics According to Educational Attainment

Education not reported:

All of the five persons in this category were female.

Most (three out of five, or 60%) were in the age category 23 - 40.

Most (four out of five, or 80%) were married.

A majority (three out of five) had telephones, but three persons were not heads of households and the remaining two did not report this status.

Four persons had children, and the number of children reported ranged from one to eight or more.

Two respondents reported children in primary school and two said they had children in secondary school.

There was a wide range in length of residence in the Twin Cities since last moving there - from one to two years to ten years or more.

Three of the five persons had lived at their present address two years or less.

All respondents either were not veterans and union members or did not respond to this question.

Interestingly, these respondents not only did not report their own educational attainment but also did not do so for their mothers or fathers.

Two reported no occupation, but one was in semi-skilled work and one was a skilled professional.

One of the respondents' spouses had no occupation, one was in skilled work, and two were performing unskilled work.

Although three of the respondents did not report their fathers' occupations, one said it was unskilled work and one indicated it was skilled work.

Four out of five did not answer the question about training desired; the one who did wanted training for clerical work.

Only one person reported his income, and it was between $6,000 and $6,999.

Two persons said they had voted sometime in the past, and two reported never having voted.

High school graduates:

A majority of the forty-three persons who were interviewed in this age category (60.5%) were female.

There was an extensive age range found among the interviewees:

AGE	N	%
16 - 22	12	27.9
23 - 40	20	46.5
41 - 64	10	23.3
Over 65	1	2.3

Although a majority of those interviewed were married (58.1%), a large percentage (25.6%) were single.

Most of the high school graduates had a telephone (65.1%).

More than half (58.1%) were heads of households.

Almost one-fifth (18.6%) had schooling beyond high school. None, however, were college graduates.

The majority of high school graduates contacted in the survey had children (74.4%), and most had four or fewer children (51.2%).

A slightly larger proportion of respondents had children in primary school (41.9%) than in secondary school (32.5%).

Nearly half of those contacted had lived in the Twin Cities for ten years or longer since they last moved there (46.5%), although a large proportion (37.2%) had changed residence within the last year.

Almost one-third (30.2%) of the high school graduates had served on active military duty. More than one-fourth (27.9%) indicated that they were union members.

A modest number of their fathers completed high school (23.2%), and one of these went on to complete college. A slightly larger proportion (30.2%) of their mothers completed high school.

While a large percentage were not employed (30.2%), most of these high school graduates (60.5%) fell into the following three work categories: unskilled, semi-skilled, and skilled.

The fathers of these high school graduates were mainly employed (58.2%) in the same three working categories. Only a few were not employed (9.3%), and one father was a learned professional.

A large proportion (42%) of the spouses of the high school graduates had occupations as unskilled, semi-skilled, and skilled.

A large amount of interest in a training program was shown. This interest was mostly centered on clerical and skilled professional training (44.1%), but there also was interest in highly skilled professional and learned professional training (16.3%).

More than two-thirds (69.8%) did not report their annual income. For those who did, the range was broad with 14.1% under $3,000, 16.2% from $3,000 to $5,000 and 39.5% reporting $5,000 or more income per year.

A large percentage (44.2%) indicated that they had never voted in an election, while a small proportion (16.3%) had voted within the last year.

High school non-graduates:

Of the 52 persons interviewed who were high school non-graduates, 73.1% were female.

There was considerable variability in the ages of the persons interviewed.

AGE	N.	%
16 - 22	3	5.8
23 - 40	33	63.5
41 - 64	13	25.0
65 and over	3	5.7

The majority were married (63.5%), but significant numbers were single (5.8%), separated (11.5%), divorced (9.6%) and widowed (9.6%).

More than half of those contacted (55.8%) had telephones.

A majority indicated that they were heads of households (53.8%).

More than half of the non-graduates contacted (53.9%) had made it through at least ten years of schooling.

A considerable majority (90.4%) had children.

A majority had four or fewer children (55.7%), although a significant proportion had eight or more children (15.4%).

A larger proportion of the respondents had children in primary school (63.5%) than in secondary school (42.3%).

A large proportion of those interviewed (40.4%) indicated that they had lived in the Twin Cities ten years or more since their last move there.

The interviewees had moved frequently, with only one in five (21.2%) having lived at the same address for more than two years.

A minority of the respondents (28.9%) had served on active military duty, and 28.8% were union members.

About one out of ten of the respondents' fathers (9.6%) had completed high school, but 17.3% of their mothers were graduates.

A majority of the high school non-graduates (53.9%) were employed as unskilled, semi-skilled or skilled workers. Many (25%) were unskilled, and about one in three (34.6%) were not employed.

The respondents' spouses also were mainly (57.6%) unskilled, semi-skilled, and skilled workers. A good proportion of the spouses (26.9%) were unskilled, but only 13.5% were not employed.

More than half of the interviewees' fathers (55.8%) were employed in the unskilled, semi-skilled, and skilled work categories, and the distribution was heavily weighted on the unskilled level (28.8%).

Interest in a vocational training program was centered around skilled work (23.1%), clerical work (15.4%), and skilled professional training (13.5%).

In general, the annual incomes reported were low, with a small proportion (17.4%) earning $5,000 or more.

Interest in elections was quite low, with a large proportion indicating that they had never voted (44.2%), and a small percentage (11.5%) having voted within the past year.

Characteristics According to Occupational Category

The 100 Indian adults interviewed by the social welfare class members were asked to report their occupations, and these responses were classified according to the following scheme:

1. No answer.
2. None.
3. Unskilled work or unskilled labor. (for example: janitor, garbage disposal worker, construction laborer, railroad labor, miner, domestic worker, full-time babysitter, farm laborer.)
4. Semi-skilled work. (for example: assembly line worker; city service with some stigma, such as maintenance worker or meter reader; truck driver, taxidriver, chauffeur, waiter, waitress.)
5. Skilled work. (for example: mechanic; repairman; cook; painter; plumber; city service, such as policeman, fireman, milkman, mailman, or bus driver; low clerical, such as order filler, dime store or movie clerk-cashier, one-man store or repair shop.)

6. Clerical work. (for example: lowest white collar and secretarial work, highly skilled tradesmen, factory foreman, machinist, tailor, printer, employed photographer, cabinet maker, small store owner, pharmacist, average salesman.)
7. Skilled professional work. (for example: technicians, accountants, photographers, retail store merchants of medium sized concerns, insurance salesmen, representatives, plant or city superintendents, clerical with some supervisory capacities, executive secretaries, average midwest farmer.)
8. Highly skilled professional work. (for example: corporation scientist, middle-management executives, company owners, low-prestige ministry, military officers, high school teachers.)
9. Highest skilled professional work. (for example: medicine, top-flight corporation executives and military personnel, creative occupations, ministry, stockbrokers, large farm owners.)

For comparative purposes, these nine categories were collapsed into three: (1) non-classified, including those reporting no occupation or not responding to the question; (2) blue collar, including unskilled work, semi-skilled work, and skilled work; and (3) white-collar, including clerical work, skilled professional work, highly skilled professional work, and highest-skilled professional work.

An immediate observation is that most of these respondents (55%) reported occupations in the blue-collar category. Only 8% said their jobs were white-collar ones, and the remainder (37%) either reported no occupation or did not answer the question. Examination of each of these categories may be worthwhile.

Non-classified

Most of the thirty-seven persons (97.3%) whose occupations were not classified were female.

These persons tended to be in the age range 23-40 (64.9%), and in the 41-64 category (21.6%). A few (13.5%) were younger persons aged 16 to 22.

Most (67.6%) were married, but about one-fourth (24.3%) were separated, divorced or widowed. Very few (8.1%) were single.

While a majority (54.1%) had a telephone, a large proportion (43.2%) did not have one.

It was common (62.2%) for these persons to report that they were not the head of the household. A minority (29.7%) did report such status.

Almost two-thirds (64.8%) reported having from one to five children. Several (13.5%) had eight or more children.

About two-thirds (64.8%) reported having children in primary school. Less than a majority (43.2%) reported children enrolled in secondary school.

These were relatively long-term residents of the Twin Cities; 94.6% had lived in the Twin Cities for one year or more since last moving here. Fully 40.5% were Twin Cities residents of 10 years or more. Almost two-thirds (64.8%) had lived at their present address for one year or more, while approximately one-third (32.4%) had occupied their present dwellings from one month to a year.

A large minority (37.8%) were graduates from high school. Another large group (32.4%) had completed 10 or 11 years of education, and the remainder had less formal education.

Those who reported that their fathers had completed high school accounted for 13.5%, and double that proportion (27%) said their mothers were high school graduates.

Most (67.6%) reported no active duty with the military, but 10.8% were veterans.

About one-fifth (21.6%) said they were union members.

A majority (62.1%) said their spouses were employed on blue-collar jobs.

The job training desired by these respondents included white-collar (32.4%), blue-collar (27%) and "none" (18.9%).

Almost half (49.4%) said they had never voted in an election or did not answer the question. A smaller proportion (16.2%) had voted within the past year, 13.5% had voted "sometime" in the past, and 10.8% had voted during the past two to five years.

White-Collar

Only eight persons held white-collar occupations, and, of these eight, half were female and half were male.

Most (62.5%) were in the age range 23 to 40. The remainder were from 41 to 64 in age.

Half (50%) were married, three persons were separated or divorced, and one was single.

Most (62.5%) had telephones, but the remainder did not.

Only one of these persons (12.5%) was not the head of a household.

One or two children were the most common numbers reported (75%), but one person (12.5%) reported having seven children. Half said they had children in primary school, and 25% reported children in secondary school.

All of these respondents had lived in the Twin Cities one year or more since last coming here, and half (50%) had been Twin Cities residents for six or more years.

Three persons (37.5%) had resided at their present addresses for one or more years, while the remainder (62.5%) had lived at their present locations from one to eleven months.

A most interesting aspect of these white-collar respondents is that only three persons (37.5%) were high school graduates. (As we shall see, 47.3% of the blue-collar respondents were graduates.) Furthermore, another three (37.5%) had nine or less years of education. This suggests that influences other than educational achievement may play a substantial part in successful attenuation of white-collar work.

One-fourth (25%) of these persons said their fathers were graduates from high school, and 37.5% said their mothers were high school graduates.

Three persons (37.5%) were military veterans, but only one (12.5%) was a union member.

Three persons (37.5%) reported spouses who were employed at semi-skilled or skilled work. One (12.5%) had a spouse who was a clerical worker.

Two persons (25%) said their fathers were white-collar employees, and three (37.5%) reported blue-collar occupations for their fathers.

Training for white-collar work was desired by five persons (62.5%), while two other (25%) wanted blue-collar work, suggesting some dissatisfaction with their present occupations.

All but one of these eight persons reported an annual income in excess of $4,000.

Half (50%) had voted during the past year or during the past two to five years.

Blue-Collar

The 55 persons who reported blue-collar occupations were about evenly split between males (47.3%) and females (52.7%).

Most (49.1%) were from 23-40, but about one-fifth (18.2%) were age 16-22, and almost one-fourth (23.6%) were from 41-64.

Most (60%) were married, but sizeable minorities were single (18.2%) or in the separated-divorced-widowed category (20%).

Most (63.6%) reported having a telephone, but 36.4% said they did not have one.

Although a majority (63.6%) were heads of households, almost one-third (32.7%) were not.

A great many (79.9%) reported some children, with 43.6% indicating they had from two to four children and 14.5% reporting eight or more children.

Almost half the respondents (49.1%) said they had children in primary school, and more than one-third (36.4%) reported children in secondary schools.

Almost all (89.1%) had lived in the Twin Cities one year or more, but a large group (43.6%) had lived at their present address less than one year.

A large proportion (47.3%) were high-school graduates, but very few reported that their fathers were high school graduates (14.5%) or that their mothers had completed high school (16.4%).

A good proportion (38.2%) were military veterans, and about one-third were union members.

Many (45.5%) said their spouses had blue-collar occupations, and 12.7% indicated their spouses were white-collar workers. Most (60%) revealed that their fathers were blue-collar workers.

Desire for upward mobility was apparent from the 16.4% who wanted training in skilled blue-collar work, and the 45.5% who wanted training in some sort of white-collar work.

The approximate annual income reported by these blue-collar workers varied considerably; however, 43.7% said their incomes were $4,000 or more, while 25.4% reported incomes from $1,000 to $3,999.

Many (47.3%) had never voted, while 36.4% had voted at some time.

Attitudes Reported

The 100 Indian adults also were given an attitude questionnaire with questions representing eight areas of concern. Their responses, divided according to educational attainment, are reported completely in the Appendix, and are briefly discussed here.

Community Spirit

In general, there was very little difference between high school graduates and non-high school graduates on their feelings about community spirit. The greatest difference of opinion resulted from the statement, "People in this neighborhood won't work together to get things done for the community." A majority of the graduates agreed that this was true (53.5%); non-graduates tended to agree (36.5%), but a large number were ambivalent (44.2%). The prevailing opinion was to disagree that neighbors acted as though they felt superior (HSG-58.1%, NHSG-49.9%), but to agree that they tended to mind their own business (HSG-58.1%, NHSG-50.0%). There was general agreement that no one seemed to care much how the neighborhood looked (HSG-41.8%, NHSG-50.0%), and that the neighborhood did not try to help its young people (HSG-41.8%, NHSG-38.5%).

Interpersonal Relations

The general trend indicated a positive attitude towards interpersonal relations in the community, although there was a wide variance of opinions expressed. Large numbers were in agreement that neighborhood people were polite and courteous to them (HSG-53.5%, NHSG-42.3%). While the high school graduates felt rather strongly that they would not get a bad name for not conforming (51.1%), the non-high school graduates were mainly ambivalent on this issue (51.9%). Both groups of people were in close agreement that real friends were not difficult to find (HSG-46.4%, NHSG-44.2%). When presented with the statement. "People are generally critical of others in this neighborhood," the graduates were evenly divided with agreement, disagreement, and indecision. The non-graduates

were undecided for the large part (44.2%), with the rest tending to agree that people were critical (30.8%). Non-high school graduates tended to lack a sense of belonging to the neighborhood (36.6%), while the high school graduates were almost evenly split between those who felt they belonged and those who did not.

Family Responsibility

Responses indicated a feeling that family responsibility was lacking, with the graduates usually feeling more optimistic about the situation than the non-graduates. There was a feeling that local families did not keep their children under control (HSG-53.5%, NHSG-65.4%), that parents did not teach respect for the rights and property of others (HSG-48.8%, NHSG-50.0%), and that families did not get together for Sunday church services (HSG-44.2%, NHSG-38.5%). The general tendency was to feel that parents let their children do as they pleased, as long as they kept out of the way (HSG 37.2%, MHSG-44.2%). While most non-high school graduates clearly expressed their opinion that parents were unconcerned with what their children did as long as they kept out of trouble (44.2%), the high school graduates were less decisive, with nearly equal numbers agreeing and disagreeing.

Schools

Only one statement brought a response that indicated positive feelings about the local schools, while the other responses indicated either negative feelings or ambivalence. The general trend was for high school graduates to have more confidence in the schools than the non-graduates. High school graduates expressed great confidence that neighborhood children learned to read and write well (53.5%), while the non-graduates were less certain (32.7%). More graduates (48.8%) than non-graduates (36.6%) indicated that the neighborhood graduates did not take an active interest in making their community a better place in which to live. There was general agreement that many local young people did not finish high school (HSG-47.2%, NHSG-57.7%). There were no decisive agreements as to how well the schools prepared students for life, although the graduates tended to feel optimistic (37.2%), while the non-graduates tended to feel pessimistic (36.5%). Again, there were no decisive agreements as to how well the schools prepared young people for college. Some graduates felt they did not do a good job (37.2%), while most non-graduates were undecided (51.9%).

Churches

High school graduates had some favorable and some unfavorable attitudes towards the churches in their neighborhood, while non-graduates remained consistentiy undecided. The persistent pattern was for a

majority of the non-high school graduates to be undecided, but with more people in agreement with the graduates than in disagreement. A slight majority of the graduates felt the local churches cooperated well (51.2%) and were good for better community life (51.2%). They tended to agree that local church people forgot the meaning of brotherhood once they left their churches (46.5%), and that they did not practice what they preached (44.2%), although there was a tendency for the graduates to deny that the churches were competing to be the biggest and most impressive (39.6%), they were highly ambivalent (44.2%).

Economic Behavior

There was a clearly positive attitude among the graduates concerning economic behavior in the neighborhood. Although the trend of the non-graduates was less pronounced, it was in general agreement with the graduates. A vast majority denied that everyone in the neighborhood was trying to take advantage of them (HSG-81.6%, NHSG-63.5%), and large numbers felt that the local businesses dealt fairly with everyone (HSG-65.1%, NHSG-36.6%). The tendency was to feel that there were not a few people in the neighborhood making all the money, and to feel that the local people were not "penny pinchers." When presented with the statement, "Employers in this neighborhood expect their help to live on low wages," the non-graduates mainly agreed (44.2%), with large numbers undecided (40.4%). The graduates tended to agree also (32.6%), but were largely undecided (39.5%).

Local Government

Responses to the statements about local government indicated very little in the way of positive feelings, with the graduates being slightly more negative than the non-graduates. There was general agreement that some people were able to "get by with murder," while others in the neighborhood got into trouble for anything (HSG-48.8%, NHSG-48.1%). Large numbers agreed that the neighborhood lacked real leaders HSG-46.5%, NHSG-40.4%), although the non-graduates were largely undecided (53.8%). Nearly half agreed that the Minneapolis city government got very little done for their neighborhood (HSG-46.6%, NHSG-44.2%). A majority of both graduates and non-graduates responded with indecision as to whether "a few people have politics in this neighborhood well sewed up," (HSG-52.8%, NHSG-63.5%). Great ambivalence was also expressed over the statement that the "city government in Minneapolis runs this neighborhood to suit itself" (HSG-46.5%, NHSG-67.4%). For those who did indicate a response to that statement, the high school graduates tended to disagree (32.5%), while non-high school graduates tended to agree (23.1%). This was the only case where graduates and non-graduates expressed disagreement with each other on feelings about the local government.

Tension Areas

There were generally small differences between the feelings of graduates and non-graduates concerning tension areas in their neighborhood situation, although the opinions as a whole fluctuated between positive and negative feelings. Small majorities agreed that the neighborhood was not very peaceful and orderly (HSG-55.8%, NHSG-50.0%) and that too many neighborhood youth got into trouble with sex and drinking (HSG-51.2%,NHSG-50.0%). The largest numbers, especially within the group of non-graduates, were ambivalent as to whether the local people had good judgement (HSG-37.2%, NHSG-55.8%). Reflecting a more positive picture, large majorities felt that it was not necessary to spend lots of money to be accepted in the neighborhood (HSG-76.8%, NHSG-55.7%), and the tendency was to agree that discrimination within the neighborhood was not a problem (HSG-55.8%, NHSG-44.2%).

Summary

This survey of inner-city Minneapolis Indian adults revealed a group of residents who were different, in some respects, from what might have been expected. Nationally, American Indians are known as a very young population,[2] yet these respondents tended to be middle-aged. They were mostly married Chippewa females with school-age children and relatively large families. Although many were not employed, the majority were blue-collar workers; the same occupational patterns were found for their spouses and fathers. They expressed interest in job training for higher occupational levels, suggesting some movitation for upward mobility. A majority came from Minnesota reservations and had lived in the Twin Cities for relatively long periods of time: 42% had lived there for 10 years or more. Although there was considerable intra-city mobility, it was not enough to alter the impression of residential stability. While some made regular trips back to the reservation, there was no indication that most were "commuting" with great frequency. Although most were not high school graduates, about four out of ten had graduated. Annual incomes tended to be quite low, but about one-fourth reported earning $5,000 or more per year.

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[2]Aurbach, Herbert A., Estelle Fuchs and Gordon Macgregor. The Status of American Indian Education. University Park, Pennsylvania: The Pennsylvania State University. January, 1970. pp. 28-29.

The impression is a strong one of urban Indians relatively "acculturated" into the majority society's working class. Certainly, this group of urban Indians differs substantially from another sample, surveyed in Minneapolis at about the same time. This latter group consisted of 743 Indian job seekers interviewed at the American Indian Employment Center, an Indian-staffed agency. The analysis of their characteristics has been reported earlier[3], when it was noted that applicants at the Center were young, single, male, high school non-graduates new to the city and apparently without a permanent address. These Indian migrants were less firmly attached to Minneapolis by job, family or residence, and may resemble in some respects the floating population of single Indian men in Chicago who were observed in another study to be working at jobs providing daily pay.[4] Some observers find these "unattached" city Indians similar to the transitional type posed by the Spindlers, while the stable, inner-city residents reported here resemble more nearly the Spindlers' acculturated Indians.[5]

When the two major age groups of the 100 Minneapolis residents were compared, enormous similarity was revealed. On the other hand, comparisons of high school graduates and non-graduates showed that the former were more apt to be young and were more inclined to be single. Those who had not graduated from high school were more likely to have children, while high school graduates were more apt to have parents who had completed high

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[3]Woods, Richard G. and Arthur M. Harkins. Indian Employment in Minneapolis. Minneapolis, Minnesota: Training Center for Community Programs, University of Minnesota. April, 1968. pp. 18-21.

[4]Neog, Prafulla, Richard G. Woods, and Arthur M. Harkins. Chicago Indians: The Effects of Urban Migration. Minneapolis, Minnesota: Training Center for Community Programs, University of Minnesota. January, 1970. p. 2.

[5]Spindler, George D. and Louise S. "American Indian Personality Types and Their Sociocultural Roots", Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, May, 1957. Vol. 311, pp. 147-157.

school. Comparison of white collar and blue collar workers among this sample of respondents suggests that influences other than actual educational achievement may play a substantial part in successful attenuation of white-collar work. On the other hand, white collar workers were more likely to have parents who were high school graduates than were blue collar workers. The attitudes of high school graduates differed from those of the high school non-graduates only in minor respects. High school graduates felt that community organization for the achievement of common goals was poor, but both groups found their neighborhoods to be equalitarian, unconcerned about appearances, and not likely to help young people. In general, both groups indicated that family responsibility in their communities was inadequate. The schools were perceived by both groups in a generally neutral or negative fashion, although high school graduates felt that neighborhood children learned to read and write well. There was a certain ambivalence toward the role of the church in the respondents' communities, but there seemed to be generally positive attitudes toward the economic behavior in the neighborhood with the exception of dissatisfaction with low wages. Local government was perceived negatively and, while there was agreement that neighborhood disorder and juvenile problems were troublesome, it was apparent that these respondents did not view neighborhood discrimination and acceptance as particular problems.

The identification of this sort of stable, inner-city, working-class Indian resident raises questions which might become the basis for further inquiry. Do these persons undergo a "transitional" phase prior to becoming established residents during which no strong ties are formed within the city? Or do they come to the city with a certain kind of value orientation (e.g., family empahsis upon education or religion) which guides them into the stable, working-class ranks? How do they relate to other urban Indians, especially those who are <u>transitional</u>? What is their success in coping with the labor market - that is, do these working-class Indians become employed often and do they find themselves the victims of technological displacement? If so, how do they adapt? Do contacts with reservation relatives and

friends become less meaningful and important as they grow more attached to the city? What is their involvement with city institutions such as churches and schools? How important are Indian organizations to their lives?

These and other questions become more important as Indian Americans, in increasing numbers, make their way to the cities, and thereby become committed to the search for ways to adapt satisfactorily and to create a sense of "Indian community".

APPENDIX

TABLE I RESPONSES BY INDIAN RESIDENTS
(N=100; 39 males, 61 females)

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	Total	Men	Women
NA	5%	3.2%	5.8%
yes	53%	83.9%	39.1%
no	42%	12.9%	55.1%
MARITAL STATUS			
NA	1%	0%	1.4%
single	14%	16.1%	13.0%
married	62%	74.2%	56.5%
separated	9%	3.2%	11.6%
divorced	7%	3.2%	8.7%
widowed	7%	3.2%	8.7%
CHILDREN			
NA	4%	9.7%	1.4%
yes	83%	71.0%	88.4%
no	13%	19.4%	10.1%
NO. OF CHILDREN			
NA	14%	25.8%	8.7%
one	13%	19.4%	10.1%
two	11%	9.7%	11.6%
three	13%	12.9%	13.0%
four	16%	9.7%	18.8%
five	7%	6.5%	7.2%
six	8%	0%	11.6%
seven	5%	3.2%	5.8%
eight and above	13%	12.9%	13.0%
NO. OF CHILDREN IN PRIMARY SCHOOL			
NA	45%	54.8%	40.6%
one	18%	16.1%	18.8%
two	15%	6.5%	18.8%
three	16%	16.1%	15.9%
four	4%	6.5%	2.9%
five	2%	0%	2.9%
six and above	0%	0%	0%

AGE	Total	Men	Women
NA or unknown	1%	0%	1.4%
up to and including 15	0%	0%	0%
16-22	15%	12.9%	15.9%
23-40	56%	61.3%	53.6%
41-64	24%	22.6%	24.6%
65 and above	4%	3.2%	4.3%
OCCUPATION			
NA	4%	0%	5.8%
none	33%	3.2%	46.4%
unskilled work	20%	19.4%	20.3%
semi-skilled manual labor	16%	29.0%	10.1%
skilled work	19%	35.5%	11.6%
clerical(lowest white collar)	2%	3.2%	1.4%
skilled prof.	4%	6.5%	2.9%
highly skilled professional	1%	0%	1.4%
learned prof.	1%	3.2%	0%
UNION MEMBER			
NA	10%	0%	14.5%
yes	27%	38.7%	21.7%
no	63%	61.3%	63.8%
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION			
NA	23%	19.4%	24.6%
none	16%	29.0%	10.1%
unskilled	22%	16.1%	24.6%
semi-skilled	16%	22.6%	13.0%
skilled	13%	6.5%	15.9%
clerical	4%	3.2%	4.3%
skilled prof.	5%	3.2%	5.8%
highly skilled professional	1%	0%	1.4%
learned prof.	0%	0%	0%

NO. OF CHILDREN IN SECONDARY SCHOOL	Total	Men	Women
NA	62%	64.5%	60.9%
one	16%	9.7%	18.8%
two	11%	22.6%	5.8%
three	8%	3.2%	10.1%
four	2%	0%	2.9%
five and above	1%	0%	1.4%

ACTIVE DUTY IN MILITARY SERVICE			
NA	12%	3.2%	15.9%
yes	28%	67.7%	10.1%
no	60%	29.0%	73.4%

APPROXIMATE ANNUAL INCOME			
NA	32%	19.4%	37.7%
0-$999	6%	0%	8.7%
$1,000-$1,999	7%	12.9%	4.3%
$2,000-$2,999	8%	0%	11.6%
$3,000-$3,999	7%	6.5%	7.2%
$4,000-$4,999	13%	12.9%	13.0%
$5,000-$5,999	6%	9.7%	4.3%
$6,000-$6,999	10%	16.1%	7.2%
$7,000 and above	11%	22.6%	5.8%

EDUCATION (NO. OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)			
NA	5%	0%	7.2%
0-5	4%	3.2%	4.3%
6-8	11%	16.1%	8.7%
9 years	9%	9.7%	8.7%
10 years	16%	12.9%	17.4%
11 years	12%	3.2%	15.9%
12 years	35%	45.2%	30.4%
13 years and above (no degree)	8%	9.7%	7.2%
college graduate	0%	0%	0%

FATHER'S OCCUPATION	Total	Men	Women
NA	25%	12.9%	30.4%
none	10%	6.5%	11.6%
unskilled	26%	41.9%	18.8%
semi-skilled	11%	12.9%	10.1%
skilled	19%	12.9%	21.7%
clerical	5%	9.7%	2.9%
skilled prof.	3%	0%	4.3%
highly skilled professional	0%	0%	0%
learned prof.	1%	3.2%	0%

KIND OF TRAINING PROGRAM WOULD LIKE TO HAVE			
NA	16%	12.9%	17.4%
none or don't care	19%	25.8%	15.9%
unskilled	2%	0%	2.9%
semi-skilled	6%	0%	8.7%
skilled	15%	22.6%	11.6%
clerical	18%	9.7%	21.7%
skilled prof.	17%	16.1%	17.4%
highly skilled professional	3%	6.5%	1.4%
learned prof.	4%	6.5%	2.9%

LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN TWIN CITIES SINCE LAST COMING HERE			
NA	2%	0%	2.9%
less than 30 days	1%	3.2%	0%
1-3 months	1%	0%	1.4%
4-6 months	3%	6.5%	1.4%
7-11 months	1%	3.2%	0%
1-2 years	13%	12.9%	13.0%
3-5 years	23%	25.8%	21.7%
6-9 years	14%	9.7%	15.9%
10 years and above	42%	38.7%	43.5%

FATHER'S EDUCATION	Total	Men	Women
NA	40%	25.8%	46.4%
0-5 years	14%	16.1%	13.0%
6-8 years	21%	25.8%	18.8%
9 years	5%	6.5%	4.3%
10 years	3%	3.2%	2.9%
11 years	2%	3.2%	1.4%
12 years	9%	12.9%	7.2%
13 years	5%	6.5%	4.3%
college graduate	1%	0%	1.4%

MOTHER'S EDUCATION			
NA	27%	19.4%	30.4%
0-5 years	15%	19.4%	13.0%
6-8 years	16%	9.7%	18.8%
9 years	6%	16.1%	1.4%
10 years	5%	3.2%	5.8%
11 years	9%	9.7%	8.7%
12 years	20%	22.6%	18.8%
13 years	2%	0%	2.9%
college graduate	0%	0%	0%

TRIBAL AFFILIATION			
NA or unknown	11%	12.9%	10.1%
Chippewa (Ojibwa)	68%	67.7%	68.1%
Sioux (Dakota)	5%	6.5%	4.3%
Winnebago	3%	6.5%	1.4%
Menominee	2%	3.2%	1.4%
Other	11%	3.2%	14.5%

RESERVATION OF BIRTH			
White Earth	27%	25.8%	27.5%
Mille Lacs	1%	0%	1.4%
Fond du Lac	2%	3.2%	1.4%
Red Lake	16%	12.9%	17.4%
Leech Lake	6%	3.2%	7.2%
Nett Lake	1%	0%	1.4%
Grand Portage	0%	0%	0%
Wisconsin, Dakotas	11%	9.7%	11.6%
Other	36%	45.2%	24.6%
No Answer	5%	0%	7.2%

TOTAL TIME LIVED IN TWIN CITIES	Total	Men	Women
NA	13%	6.5%	15.9%
less than 30 days	2%	6.5%	0%
1-3 months	0%	0%	0%
4-6 months	0%	0%	0%
7-11 months	0%	0%	0%
1-2 years	9%	3.2%	11.6%
3-5 years	20%	22.6%	18.8%
6-9 years	15%	19.4%	13.0%
10 years and above	41%	41.9%	40.6%

LENGTH OF TIME AT PRESENT ADDRESS			
NA	2%	0%	2.9%
less than 30 days	7%	12.9%	4.3%
1-3 months	11%	6.5%	13.0%
4-6 months	8%	12.9%	5.8%
7-11 months	15%	9.7%	17.4%
1-2 years	29%	32.3%	27.5%
3-5 years	12%	9.7%	13.0%
6-9 years	8%	6.5%	8.7%
10 years and above	8%	9.7%	7.2%

WHY MOVED TO TWIN CITIES			
NA	18%	25.8%	14.5%
don't know, can't say	1%	0%	1.4%
employment(incl better income)	47%	48.4%	46.4%
"relatives"here	11%	6.5%	13.0%
"friends" here	3%	3.2%	2.9%
both "friends" and"relatives" here	3%	3.2%	2.9%
to see what it was like, try new idea	6%	0%	8.7%
other reasons	11%	12.9%	10.1%

RESERVATION LIVED ON FOR LONGEST RECENT TIME	Total	Men	Women
White Earth	25%	22.6%	26.1%
Mille Lacs	1%	0%	1.4%
Fond du Lac	1%	0%	1.4%
Red Lake	13%	12.9%	13.0%
Leech Lake	6%	3.2%	7.2%
Nett Lake	2%	0%	2.9%
Grand Portage	0%	0%	0%
Wisconsin, Dakotas	8%	9.7%	7.2%
Other	44%	48.4%	29.0%
No Answer	0%	3.2%	11.6%

INDIAN BLOOD			
NA or unknown	14%	12.9%	14.5%
less than 1/4	9%	6.5%	10.1%
1/4 - 1/2	21%	12.9%	24.6%
1/2 - 3/4	25%	32.3%	21.7%
3/4 - full	31%	35.5%	29.0%

TELEPHONE			
NA	1%	0%	1.4%
yes	60%	61.3%	59.4%
no	39%	38.7%	39.1%

DO REAL LEADERS OF TWIN CITIES INDIAN PEOPLE EXIST			
NA	18%	22.6%	15.9%
don't know	46%	45.2%	46.4%
yes	25%	19.4%	27.5%
no	11%	12.9%	10.1%

NUMBER OF TRIPS BACK TO RESERVATION MADE DURING PAST YEAR	Total	Men	Women
NA	19%	19.4%	18.8%
none	34%	25.8%	37.7%
one	12%	3.2%	15.9%
two	14%	22.6%	10.1%
several	8%	9.7%	7.2%
many	13%	19.4%	10.1%

WHY MADE TRIPS BACK TO RESERVATION			
NA	46%	32.3%	52.2%
don't know, can't say	3%	6.5%	1.4%
employment (including better income)	0%	0%	0%
"relatives" there	19%	16.1%	20.3%
"friends" there	2%	0%	2.9%
both friends and "relatives" there	15%	29.0%	8.7%
because of a family event	7%	6.5%	7.2%
because of harvesting wild rice, hunting, fishing	5%	9.7%	2.9%
other reasons	3%	0%	4.3%

HARVESTING WILD RICE USEFUL SOURCE OF INCOME RECENTLY			
NA	20%	22.6%	18.8%
yes	16%	16.1%	15.9%
no	64%	61.3%	65.2%

LAST TIME VOTED IN PUBLIC ELECTION IN TWIN CITIES	Total	Men	Women
NA	17%	22.6%	14.5%
within past year	13%	9.7%	14.5%
within "past 2 or 3 years"	8%	9.7%	7.2%
"sometime" up to 5 years ago	9%	6.5%	10.1%
"sometime" in the more distant or indefinite past	9%	3.2%	11.6%
never(or apparently never)	44%	48.4%	42.0%

TIME LAST VOTED IN RESERVATION ELECTION	Total	Men	Women
NA	29%	35.5%	26.1%
within past year	2%	3.2%	1.4%
within "past 2 or 3 years"	6%	12.9%	2.9%
"sometime" up to 5 years ago	5%	0%	7.2%
"sometime" in the more distant or indefinite past	15%	16.1%	14.5%
never(or aparently never)	43%	32.3%	47.8%

MINNEAPOLIS INNER-CITY RESIDENTS
(Indians: 16 - 22 years)
(N = 15)

DESCENT

	N	%
Indian ancestry	14	93.3
NA	1	6.7
	15	100.0

AGE

	N	%
16 - 22	15	100.0

TELEPHONE

	N	%
NA	1	6.7
Yes	10	66.7
No	4	26.6
	15	100.0

EDUCATION

	N	%
9 years	1	6.7
10 years	2	13.3
12 years	11	73.3
13 years or more	1	6.7
	15	100.0

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	6	40.0
One	5	33.3
Two	3	20.0
Three	1	6.7
	15	100.0

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	5	33.3
One	2	13.3
Two	4	26.7
Three	3	20.0
Six	1	6.7
	15	100.0

SEX

	N	%
Male	4	26.7
Female	11	73.3
	15	100.0

MARITAL STATUS

	N	%
Single	6	40.0
Married	8	53.3
Separated	1	6.7
	15	100.0

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

	N	%
NA	1	6.7
Yes	7	46.7
No	7	46.7
	15	100.1

CHILDREN

	N	%
Yes	8	53.3
No	7	46.7
	15	100.0

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	9	60.0
One	3	20.0
Two	3	20.0
	15	100.0

CHILDREN IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

	N	%
NA	14	93.3
One	1	6.7
	15	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN SECONDARY SCHOOL

	N	%
NA	14	93.3
One	1	6.7
	15	100.0

LENGTH OR RESIDENCE IN TWIN CITIES (SINCE LAST MOVING HERE)

	N	%
Under 1 month	1	6.7
1 - 3 months	1	6.7
1 - 2 years	2	13.3
3 - 5 years	4	26.7
6 - 9 years	-	- -
10 years or more	7	46.7
	15	100.1

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT PRESENT ADDRESS

	N	%
Under 1 month	3	20.0
1 - 3 months	1	6.7
4 - 6 months	-	- -
7 - 11 months	3	20.0
1 - 2 years	3	20.0
3 - 5 years	2	13.3
6 - 9 years	2	13.3
10 years or more	1	6.7
	15	100.0

TOTAL LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE TWIN CITIES

	N	%
Under 1 month	1	6.7
1 - 3 months	1	6.7
4 - 6 months	-	- -
7 - 11 months	-	- -
1 - 2 years	2	13.3
3 - 5 years	4	26.7
6 - 9 years	-	- -
10 years or more	7	46.7
	15	100.1

ACTIVE DUTY IN MILITARY SERVICE

	N	%
NA	1	6.7
Yes	2	13.3
No	12	80.0
	15	100.0

UNION MEMBERSHIP

	N	%
NA	3	20.0
Yes	2	13.3
No	10	66.7
	15	100.0

FATHER'S EDUCATION

	N	%
NA	5	33.3
0 - 5 years	2	13.3
6 - 8 years	4	26.7
9 years	1	6.7
12 years	2	13.3
13 years or more	1	6.7
	15	100.0

MOTHER'S EDUCATION

	N	%
NA	1	6.7
0 - 5 years	1	6.7
6 - 8 years	2	13.3
9 years	1	6.7
10 years	-	- -
11 years	3	20.0
12 years	7	46.7
	15	100.1

OCCUPATION

	N	%
None	5	33.3
Unskilled work	1	6.7
Semi-skilled work	4	26.7
Skilled work	5	33.3
	15	100.0

SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION

	N	%
NA	3	20.0
None	4	26.7
Unskilled work	4	26.7
Clerical	1	6.7
Skilled profession	3	20.0
	15	100.1

FATHER'S OCCUPATION

	N	%
NA	2	13.3
None	1	6.7
Unskilled work	4	26.7
Semi-skilled work	4	26.7
Skilled work	3	20.0
Clerical	1	6.7
	15	100.1

APPROXIMATE ANNUAL INCOME

	N	%
NA	7	46.7
$0 - $999	1	6.7
$1000 - $1999	-	- -
$2000 - $2999	1	6.7
$3000 - $3999	-	- -
$4000 - $4999	1	6.7
$5000 - $5999	2	13.3
$6000 - $6999	-	- -
$7000 & above	3	20.0
	15	100.1

DESIRED TRAINING PROGRAM

	N	%
NA	1	6.7
None/don't care	1	6.7
Unskilled work	-	- -
Semi-skilled work	1	6.7
Skilled work	2	13.3
Clerical	4	26.7
Skilled profession	3	20.0
Highly skilled prof.	1	6.7
Learned profession	2	13.3
	15	100.1

LAST TIME VOTED IN ELECTION

	N	%
NA	4	26.7
Within past year	1	6.7
Within 2 - 3 years	1	6.7
Never	9	20.0
	15	100.1

MINNEAPOLIS INNER-CITY RESIDENTS
(Indians: 23 - 40 years)
(N = 56)

DESCENT

	N	%
European ancestry other than Spanish (including Jewish)	3	5.4
Indian ancestry	50	89.3
Spanish or Mexican ancestry	1	1.8
NA	2	3.6
	56	100.1

SEX

	N	%
Male	19	33.9
Female	37	66.1
	56	100.0

AGE

	N	%
23 - 40	56	100.0

MARITAL STATUS

	N	%
Single	7	12.5
Married	37	66.1
Separated	5	8.9
Divorced	6	10.7
Widowed	1	1.8
	56	100.0

TELEPHONE

	N	%
NA	-	- -
Yes	29	51.8
No	27	48.2
	56	100.0

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

	N	%
NA	2	3.6
Yes	29	51.8
No	25	44.6
	56	100.0

EDUCATION

	N	%
NA	3	5.4
0 - 5 years	2	3.6
6 - 8 years	6	10.7
9 years	6	10.7
10 years	10	17.8
11 years	9	16.1
12 years	14	25.0
13 years or more	6	10.7
College graduate	-	- -
	56	100.0

CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	2	3.6
Yes	50	89.3
No	4	7.1
	56	100.0

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	8	14.3
One	15	26.8
Two	14	25.0
Three	11	19.6
Four	3	5.4
Five	3	5.4
Six	-	- -
Seven	1	1.8
Eight or more	1	1.8
	56	100.1

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	15	26.8
One	9	16.1
Two	16	28.6
Three	9	16.1
Four	3	5.3
Five	1	1.8
Six	3	5.3
	56	100.0

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	5	8.9
One	7	12.5
Two	5	8.9
Three	8	14.3
Four	13	23.2
Five	4	7.1
Six	5	8.9
Seven	3	5.4
Eight or more	6	10.7
	56	99.9

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN SECONDARY SCHOOL

	N	%
NA	35	62.5
One	7	12.5
Two	6	10.7
Three	5	8.9
Four	2	3.6
Five or more	1	1.8
	56	100.0

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT PRESENT ADDRESS

	N	%
NA	1	1.8
Under 1 month	3	5.4
1 - 3 months	7	12.5
4 - 6 months	6	10.7
7 - 11 months	8	14.3
1 - 2 years	19	33.9
3 - 5 years	7	12.5
6 - 9 years	3	5.4
10 years or more	2	3.6
	56	100.1

ACTIVE DUTY IN MILITARY SERVICE

	N	%
NA	8	14.3
Yes	19	33.9
No	29	51.8
	56	100.0

CHILDREN IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

	N	%
NA	13	23.2
One	11	19.6
Two	15	26.8
Three	12	21.4
Four	3	5.4
Five	2	3.6
	56	100.0

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN TWIN CITIES (SINCE LAST MOVING HERE)

	N	%
NA	1	1.8
4 - 6 months	3	5.4
7 - 11 months	-	- -
1 - 2 years	10	17.9
3 - 5 years	16	28.6
6 - 9 years	9	16.1
10 years or more	17	30.3
	56	100.1

TOTAL LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN TWIN CITIES

	N	%
NA	5	8.9
1 - 2 years	5	8.9
3 - 5 years	14	25.0
6 - 9 years	11	19.6
10 years or more	21	37.5
	56	99.9

UNION MEMBERSHIP

	N	%
NA	4	7.1
Yes	16	28.6
No	36	64.3
	56	100.0

FATHER'S EDUCATION

	N	%
NA	20	35.7
0 - 5 years	7	12.5
6 - 8 years	11	19.6
9 years	4	7.1
10 years	3	5.4
11 years	2	3.6
12 years	6	10.7
13 years or more	3	5.4
College graduate	-	- -
	56	100.0

MOTHER'S EDUCATION

	N	%
NA	13	23.2
0 - 5 years	6	10.7
6 - 8 years	9	16.1
9 years	4	7.1
10 years	4	7.1
11 years	6	10.7
12 years	12	21.4
13 years or more	2	3.6
College graduate	-	- -
	56	99.9

OCCUPATION

	N	%
NA	4	7.1
None	20	35.7
Unskilled work	9	16.1
Semi-skilled work	9	16.1
Skilled work	9	16.1
Clerical	1	1.8
Skilled profession	3	5.3
Highly skill. prof.	1	1.8
Learned profession	-	- -
	56	100.0

SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION

	N	%
NA	16	28.6
None	6	10.7
Unskilled work	10	17.9
Semi-skilled work	10	17.9
Skilled work	11	19.6
Clerical	2	3.6
Skilled profession	1	1.8
Highly skilled prof.	-	- -
Learned profession	-	- -
	56	100.1

FATHER'S OCCUPATION

	N	%
NA	13	23.2
None	6	10.7
Unskilled work	12	21.4
Semi-skilled work	4	7.1
Skilled work	14	25.0
Clerical	4	7.1
Skilled profession	2	3.6
Highly skill. prof.	-	- -
Learned profession	1	1.8
	56	99.9

DESIRED TRAINING PROGRAM

	N	%
NA	8	14.3
None/don't care	8	14.3
Unskilled work	1	1.8
Semi-skilled work	4	7.1
Skilled work	9	16.1
Clerical	11	19.6
Skilled profession	11	19.6
Highly skill. prof.	2	3.6
Learned profession	2	3.6
	56	100.0

APPROXIMATE ANNUAL INCOME

	N	%
NA	18	32.1
$0 - $999	4	7.1
$1000 - $1999	5	8.9
$2000 - $2999	4	7.1
$3000 - $3999	2	3.6
$4000 - $4999	7	12.5
$5000 - $5999	3	5.4
$6000 - $6999	7	12.5
$7000 & above	6	10.7
	56	99.9

LAST TIME VOTED IN ELECTION

	N	%
NA	9	16.1
Within past year	7	12.5
Within 2 - 3 years	5	8.9
Up to 5 years ago	4	7.1
Sometime in past	4	7.1
Never	27	48.2
	56	99.9

MINNEAPOLIS INNER-CITY RESIDENTS
(Indians: 41 - 64 years)
(N = 24)

DESCENT	N	%
Indian ancestry	24	100.0

AGE	N	%
41 - 64	24	100.0

TELEPHONE	N	%
NA	-	- -
Yes	16	66.7
No	8	33.3
	24	100.0

EDUCATION	N	%
NA	1	4.2
0 - 5 years	2	8.3
6 - 8 years	3	12.5
9 years	2	8.3
10 years	3	12.5
11 years	3	12.5
12 years	9	27.5
13 years or more	1	4.2
College graduate	-	- -
	24	100.0

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	4	16.7
One	3	12.5
Two	3	12.5
Three	8	33.3
Four	2	8.3
Five	2	8.3
Six	1	4.2
Seven	1	4.2
	24	100.0

SEX	N	%
Male	7	29.2
Female	17	70.8
	24	100.0

MARITAL STATUS	N	%
Single	1	4.2
Married	15	62.5
Separated	3	12.5
Divorced	1	4.2
Widowed	4	16.6
	24	100.0

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	N	%
NA	1	4.2
Yes	16	66.6
No	7	27.2
	24	100.0

CHILDREN	N	%
NA	1	4.2
Yes	22	91.6
No	1	4.2
	24	100.0

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	7	29.2
One	4	16.7
Two	5	20.8
Three	3	12.5
Four	1	4.2
Five	2	8.3
Six	2	8.3
	24	100.0

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	2	8.3
One	4	16.7
Two	1	4.2
Three	1	4.2
Four	3	12.5
Five	3	12.5
Six	2	8.3
Seven	2	8.3
Eight or more	6	25.0
	24	100.0

CHILDREN IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

	N	%
NA	14	58.3
One	5	20.8
Two	-	- -
Three	4	16.7
Four	1	4.2
Five or more	-	- -
	24	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN SECONDARY SCHOOL

	N	%
NA	9	37.5
One	9	37.5
Two	4	16.7
Three	2	8.3
Four or more	-	- -
	24	100.0

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN TWIN CITIES (SINCE LAST MOVING HERE)

	N	%
7 - 11 months	1	4.2
1 - 2 years	1	4.2
3 - 5 years	3	12.5
6 - 9 years	5	20.8
10 years or more	14	58.3
	24	100.0

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT PRESENT ADDRESS

	N	%
NA	-	- -
Under 1 month	1	4.2
1 - 3 months	3	12.5
4 - 6 months	2	8.3
7 - 11 months	4	16.7
1 - 2 years	7	29.2
3 - 5 years	2	8.3
6 - 9 years	3	12.5
10 years or more	2	8.3
	24	100.0

TOTAL LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE TWIN CITIES

	N	%
NA	2	8.3
Under 1 month	1	4.2
1 - 3 months	-	- -
4 - 6 months	-	- -
7 - 11 months	-	- -
1 - 2 years	1	4.2
3 - 5 years	4	16.7
6 - 9 years	4	16.7
10 years or more	12	50.0
	24	100.1

ACTIVE DUTY IN MILITARY SERVICE

	N	%
NA	2	8.3
Yes	6	25.0
No	16	66.7
	24	100.0

UNION MEMBERSHIP

	N	%
NA	2	8.3
Yes	7	29.2
No	15	62.5
	24	100.0

FATHER'S EDUCATION

	N	%
NA	11	45.8
0 - 5 years	4	16.7
6 - 8 years	6	25.0
9 years	-	- -
10 years	-	- -
11 years	-	- -
12 years	1	4.2
13 years or more	1	4.2
College graduate	1	4.2
	24	100.1

MOTHER'S EDUCATION

	N	%
NA	10	41.7
0 - 5 years	6	25.0
6 - 8 years	5	20.8
9 years	1	4.2
10 years	1	4.2
11 years	-	- -
12 years	1	4.2
13 years or more	-	- -
College graduate	-	- -
	24	100.0

OCCUPATION

	N	%
NA	-	- -
None	8	33.3
Unskilled work	6	25.0
Semi-skilled work	2	8.3
Skilled work	5	20.8
Clerical	1	4.2
Skilled profession	1	4.2
Highly skilled prof.	-	- -
Learned profession	1	4.2
	24	100.0

SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION

	N	%
NA	3	12.5
None	4	16.7
Unskilled work	7	29.2
Semi-skilled work	6	25.0
Skilled work	2	8.3
Clerical	1	4.2
Skilled profession	1	4.2
Highly skilled prof.	-	- -
Learned profession	-	- -
	24	100.1

FATHER'S OCCUPATION

	N	%
NA	9	37.5
None	2	8.3
Unskilled work	8	33.3
Semi-skilled work	3	12.5
Skilled work	1	4.2
Clerical	-	- -
Skilled profession	1	4.2
Highly skilled prof.	-	- -
Learned profession	-	- -
	24	100.0

DESIRED TRAINING PROGRAM

	N	%
NA	5	20.8
None/don't care	8	33.3
Unskilled work	1	4.2
Semi-skilled work	1	4.2
Skilled work	4	16.7
Clerical	3	12.5
Skilled profession	2	8.3
Highly skilled prof.	-	- -
Learned profession	-	- -
	24	100.0

APPROXIMATE ANNUAL INCOME

	N	%
NA	4	16.7
$0 - $999	1	4.2
$1000 - $1999	-	- -
$2000 - $2999	3	12.5
$3000 - $3999	5	20.8
$4000 - $4999	5	20.8
$5000 - $5999	1	4.2
$6000 - $6999	3	12.5
$7000 & above	2	8.3
	@$	L)).)

LAST TIME VOTED IN ELECTION

	N	%
NA	3	12.5
Within past year	5	20.8
Within 2 - 3 years	2	8.3
Up to 5 years ago	4	16.7
Sometime in past	2	8.3
Never	8	33.3
	24	99.9

MINNEAPOLIS INNER-CITY RESIDENTS
(Indians: 65 and older)
(N = 4)

DESCENT

	N	%
Indian ancestry	4	100.0

SEX

	N	%
Male	1	25.0
Female	3	75.0
	4	100.0

AGE

	N	%
65 and above	4	100.0

MARITAL STATUS

	N	%
Married	2	50.0
Widowed	2	50.0
	4	100.0

TELEPHONE

	N	%
Yes	4	100.0

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

	N	%
Yes	1	25.0
No	3	75.0
	4	100.0

EDUCATION

	N	%
6 - 8 years	2	50.0
10 years	1	25.0
12 years	1	25.0
	4	100.0

CHILDREN

	N	%
Yes	3	75.0
No	1	25.0
	4	100.0

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	2	50.0
One	1	25.0
Eight or more	1	25.0
	4	100.0

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	1	25.0
One	1	25.0
Three	1	25.0
Five	1	25.0
	4	100.0

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	1	25.0
Two	1	25.0
Three	1	25.0
Eight or more	1	25.0
	4	100.0

CHILDREN IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

	N	%
NA	3	75.0
One	1	25.0
	4	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN SECONDARY SCHOOL

	N	%
NA	3	75.0
Two	1	25.0
	4	100.0

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN TWIN CITIES (SINCE LAST MOVING HERE)

	N	%
10 years or more	4	100.0

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT PRESENT ADDRESS

	N	%
3 - 5 years	1	25.0
10 years or more	3	75.0
	4	100.0

TOTAL LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE TWIN CITIES

	N	%
NA	1	25.0
10 years or more	3	75.0
	4	100.0

ACTIVE DUTY IN MILITARY SERVICE

	N	%
Yes	1	25.0
No	3	75.0
	4	100.0

UNION MEMBERSHIP

	N	%
Yes	2	50.0
No	2	50.0
	4	100.0

FATHER'S EDUCATION

	N	%
NA	3	75.0
0 - 5 years	1	25.0
	4	100.0

MOTHER'S EDUCATION

	N	%
NA	2	50.0
0 - 5 years	2	50.0
	4	100.0

OCCUPATION

	N	%
Unskilled work	4	100.0

SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION

	N	%
None	2	50.0
Unskilled work	1	25.0
Highly skilled prof.	1	25.0
	4	100.0

FATHER'S OCCUPATION

	N	%
None	1	25.0
Unskilled work	2	50.0
Skilled work	1	25.0
	4	100.0

DESIRED TRAINING PROGRAM

	N	%
NA	1	25.0
None/don't care	2	50.0
Skilled profession	1	25.0
	4	100.0

APPROXIMATE ANNUAL INCOME

	N	%
NA	2	50.0
$1000 - $1999	2	50.0
	4	100.0

LAST TIME VOTED IN ELECTION

	N	%
NA	1	25.0
Up to 5 years ago	1	25.0
Sometime in past	2	50.0
	4	100.0

MINNEAPOLIS INNER-CITY RESIDENTS
(Indians - Education: No answer)
(N = 5)

DESCENT

	N	%
Indian ancestry	3	60.0
NA	2	40.0
	5	100.0

SEX

	N	%
Female	5	100.0
	5	100.0

AGE

	N	%
NA	1	20.0
23 - 40	3	60.0
41 - 64	1	20.0
	5	100.0

MARITAL STATUS

	N	%
NA	1	20.0
Married	4	80.0
	5	100.0

TELEPHONE

	N	%
Yes	3	60.0
No	2	40.0
	5	100.0

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

	N	%
NA	2	40.0
No	3	60.0
	5	100.0

EDUCATION

	N	%
NA	5	100.0

CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	1	20.0
Yes	4	80.0
	5	100.0

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	2	40.0
One	1	20.0
Two	-	- -
Three	1	20.0
	5	100.0

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	2	40.0
One	1	20.0
Two	2	40.0
Three	-	- -
	5	100.0

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	1	20.0
One	1	20.0
Two	1	20.0
Five	1	20.0
Eight or more	1	20.0
	5	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

	N	%
NA	1	20.0
One	2	40.0
Two	-	- -
Three	2	40.0
	5	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN SECONDARY SCHOOL

	N	%
NA	3	60.0
Two	1	20.0
Four	1	20.0
	5	100.0

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN TWIN CITIES (SINCE LAST MOVE HERE)

	N	%
NA	1	20.0
1 - 2 years	1	20.0
3 - 5 years	1	20.0
6 - 9 years	1	20.0
10 years or more	1	20.0
	5	100.0

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT PRESENT ADDRESS

	N	%
NA	1	20.0
1 - 3 months	1	20.0
7 - 11 months	1	20.0
1 - 2 years	1	20.0
10 years or more	1	20.0
	5	100.0

TOTAL LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN TWIN CITIES

	N	%
NA	2	40.0
1 - 2 years	1	20.0
3 - 5 years	1	20.0
6 - 9 years	1	20.0
	5	100.0

ACTIVE DUTY IN MILITARY SERVICE

	N	%
NA	3	60.0
No	2	40.0
	5	100.0

UNION MEMBERSHIP

	N	%
NA	3	60.0
No	2	40.0
	5	100.0

FATHER'S EDUCATION

	N	%
NA	5	100.0

MOTHER'S EDUCATION

	N	%
NA	5	100.0

OCCUPATION

	N	%
NA	1	20.0
None	2	40.0
Semi-skilled work	1	20.0
Skilled profession	1	20.0
	5	100.0

SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION

	N	%
NA	1	20.0
None	1	20.0
Unskilled work	2	40.0
Skilled work	1	20.0
	5	100.0

FATHER'S OCCUPATION

	N	%
NA	3	60.0
Unskilled work	1	20.0
Skilled work	1	20.0
	5	100.0

DESIRED TRAINING PROGRAM

	N	%
NA	4	80.0
Clerical	1	20.0
	5	100.0

APPROXIMATE ANNUAL INCOME

	N	%
NA	4	80.0
$6000 - $6999	1	20.0
	5	100.0

LAST TIME VOTED IN ELECTION

	N	%
NA	1	20.0
Sometime in past	2	40.0
Never	2	40.0
	5	100.0

MINNEAPOLIS INNER-CITY RESIDENTS
(Indian high school graduates)
(N = 43)

DESCENT

	N	%
Indian ancestry	42	97.7
NA	1	2.3
	43	100.0

SEX

	N	%
Male	17	39.5
Female	26	60.5
	43	100.0

AGE

	N	%
NA	-	- -
Up to 16	-	- -
16 - 22	12	27.9
23 - 40	20	46.5
41 - 64	10	23.3
Over 65	1	2.3
	43	100.0

MARITAL STATUS

	N	%
NA	-	- -
Single	11	25.6
Married	25	58.1
Separated	3	7.0
Divorced	2	4.6
Widowed	2	4.6
	43	99.9

TELEPHONE

	N	%
NA	1	2.3
Yes	28	65.1
No	14	32.6
	43	100.0

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

	N	%
NA	1	2.3
Yes	25	58.1
No	17	39.5
	43	99.9

EDUCATION

	N	%
12 years	35	81.4
13 years or more	8	18.6
College graduate	-	- -
	43	100.0

CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	1	2.3
Yes	32	74.4
No	10	23.3
	43	100.0

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	11	25.6
One	11	25.6
Two	6	13.9
Three	10	23.3
Four	2	4.6
Five	2	4.6
Six	1	2.3
Seven	-	- -
Eight or more	-	- -
	43	99.9

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	18	41.9
One	7	16.3
Two	10	23.3
Three	4	9.3
Four	1	2.3
Five	1	2.3
Six	2	4.6
Seven	-	- -
Eight or more	-	- -
	43	100.0

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	9	20.9
One	7	16.3
Two	4	9.3
Three	7	16.3
Four	4	9.3
Five	2	4.7
Six	4	9.3
Seven	2	4.6
Eight or more	4	9.3
	43	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

	N	%
NA	25	58.1
One	8	18.6
Two	5	11.6
Three	2	4.7
Four	2	4.7
Five	1	2.3
Six or more	-	- -
	43	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN SECONDARY SCHOOL

	N	%
NA	29	67.4
One	5	11.6
Two	5	11.6
Three	4	9.3
Four	-	- -
Five or more	-	- -
	43	99.9

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN TWIN CITIES (SINCE LAST MOVE HERE)

	N	%
NA	-	- -
Under 1 month	1	2.3
1 - 3 months	1	2.3
4 - 6 months	1	2.3
7 - 11 months	-	- -
1 - 2 years	5	11.6
3 - 5 years	8	18.6
6 - 9 years	7	16.3
10 years or more	20	46.5
	43	99.9

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT PRESENT ADDRESS

	N	%
NA	-	- -
Under 1 month	5	11.6
1 - 3 months	5	11.6
4 - 6 months	2	4.7
7 - 11 months	4	9.3
1 - 2 years	11	25.6
3 - 5 years	7	16.3
6 - 9 years	4	9.3
10 years or more	5	11.6
	43	100.0

TOTAL LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE TWIN CITIES

	N	%
NA	5	11.6
Under 1 month	2	4.7
1 - 3 months	-	- -
4 - 6 months	-	- -
7 - 11 months	-	- -
1 - 2 years	4	9.3
3 - 5 years	6	13.9
6 - 9 years	8	18.6
10 years or more	18	41.9
	43	100.0

ACTIVE DUTY IN MILITARY SERVICE

	N	%
NA	3	7.0
Yes	13	30.2
No	27	62.8
	43	100.0

UNION MEMBERSHIP

	N	%
NA	3	7.0
Yes	12	27.9
No	28	65.1
	43	100.0

FATHER'S EDUCATION

	N	%
NA	17	39.5
0 - 5 years	4	9.3
6 - 8 years	8	18.6
9 years	4	9.3
10 years	-	- -
11 years	-	- -
12 years	5	11.6
13 years or more	4	9.3
College graduate	1	2.3
	43	99.9

MOTHER'S EDUCATION

	N	%
NA	10	23.3
0 - 5 years	5	11.6
6 - 8 years	6	13.9
9 years	4	9.3
10 years	1	2.3
11 years	4	9.3
12 years	12	27.9
13 years or more	1	2.3
College graduate	-	- -
	43	99.9

OCCUPATION

	N	%
NA	1	2.3
None	13	30.2
Unskilled work	7	16.3
Semi-skilled work	7	16.3
Skilled work	12	27.9
Clerical	-	- -
Skilled profession	2	4.7
Highly skilled prof.	1	2.3
Learned profession	-	- -
	43	100.0

SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION

	N	%
NA	9	20.9
None	8	18.6
Unskilled work	6	14.0
Semi-skilled work	6	14.0
Skilled work	6	14.0
Clerical	3	7.0
Skilled profession	4	9.3
Highly skilled prof.	1	2.3
Learned profession	-	- -
	43	100.1

FATHER'S OCCUPATION

	N	%
NA	8	18.6
None	4	9.3
Unskilled work	10	23.3
Semi-skilled work	4	9.3
Skilled work	11	25.6
Clerical	4	9.3
Skilled profession	1	2.3
Highly skilled prof.	-	- -
Learned profession	1	2.3
	43	100.0

DESIRED TRAINING PROGRAM

	N	%
NA	6	13.9
None/don't care	7	16.3
Unskilled work	-	- -
Semi-skilled work	1	2.3
Skilled work	3	7.0
Clerical	9	20.9
Skilled profession	10	23.3
Highly skilled prof.	3	7.0
Learned profession	4	9.3
	43	100.0

APPROXIMATE ANNUAL INCOME

	N	%
NA	13	30.2
$0 - $999	2	4.7
$1000 - $1999	2	4.7
$2000 - $2999	2	4.7
$3000 - $3999	1	2.3
$4000 - $4999	6	13.9
$5000 - $5999	3	7.0
$6000 - $6999	5	11.6
$7000 & above	9	20.9
	43	100.0

LAST TIME VOTED IN ELECTION

	N	%
NA	6	13.9
Within past year	7	16.3
Within 2 - 3 years	4	9.3
Up to 5 years ago	6	13.9
Sometime in past	1	2.3
Never	19	44.2
	43	99.9

MINNEAPOLIS INNER-CITY RESIDENTS
(Indian non-high school graduates)
(N = 52)

DESCENT

	N	%
European ancestry other than Spanish (including Jewish)	3	5.8
Spanish or Mexican ancestry	1	1.9
Indian ancestry	47	90.4
NA	1	1.9
	52	100.0

SEX

	N	%
Male	14	26.9
Female	38	73.1
	52	100.00

AGE

	N	%
NA	-	- -
Up to 16	-	- -
16 - 22	3	5.8
23 - 40	33	63.5
41 - 64	13	25.0
Over 65	3	5.7
	52	100.0

MARITAL STATUS

	N	%
NA	-	- -
Single	3	5.8
Married	33	63.5
Separated	6	11.5
Divorced	5	9.6
Widowed	5	9.6
	52	100.0

TELEPHONE

	N	%
NA	-	- -
Yes	29	55.8
No	23	44.2
	52	100.0

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

	N	%
NA	2	3.9
Yes	28	53.8
No	22	42.3
	52	100.0

EDUCATION

	N	%
0 - 5 years	4	7.1
6 - 8 years	11	21.1
9 years	9	17.3
10 years	16	30.8
11 years	12	23.1
	52	100.0

CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	2	3.8
Yes	47	90.4
NO	3	5.8
	52	100.0

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	8	15.4
One	12	23.1
Two	12	26.9
Three	9	17.3
Four	3	5.8
Five	3	5.8
Six	-	- -
Seven	2	3.8
Eight or more	1	1.9
	52	100.0

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	13	25.0
One	9	17.3
Two	12	23.1
Three	9	17.3
Four	3	5.8
Five	3	5.8
Six	3	5.8
Seven	-	- -
Eight or more	-	- -
	52	100.0

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	4	7.7
One	5	9.6
Two	6	11.5
Three	6	11.5
Four	12	23.1
Five	4	7.7
Six	4	7.7
Seven	3	5.8
Eight or more	8	15.4
	52	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

	N	%
NA	19	36.5
One	8	15.4
Two	10	19.2
Three	12	23.1
Four	2	3.9
Five	1	1.9
Six or more	-	- -
	52	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN SECONDARY SCHOOL

	N	%
NA	30	57.7
One	11	21.2
Two	5	9.6
Three	4	7.7
Four	1	1.9
Five or more	1	1.9
	52	100.0

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN TWIN CITIES (SINCE LAST MOVE HERE)

	N	%
NA	1	1.9
Under 1 month	-	- -
1 - 3 months	-	- -
4 - 6 months	2	3.9
7 - 11 months	1	1.9
1 - 2 years	7	13.5
3 - 5 years	14	26.9
6 - 9 years	6	11.5
10 years or more	21	40.4
	52	100.0

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT PRESENT ADDRESS

	N	%
NA	1	1.9
Under 1 month	2	3.9
1 - 3 mlnths	5	9.6
4 - 6 months	6	11.5
7 - 11 months	10	19.2
1 - 2 years	17	32.7
e - 5 years	5	9.6
6 - 9 years	4	7.7
10 years or more	2	3.9
	52	100.0

TOTAL LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN TWIN CITIES

	N	%
NA	6	11.5
Under 1 month	-	- -
1 - 3 months	-	- -
4 - 6 months	-	- -
7 - 11 months	-	- -
1 - 2 years	4	7.7
3 - 5 years	13	25.0
6 - 9 years	6	11.5
10 years or more	23	44.2
	52	99.9

ACTIVE DUTY IN MILITARY SERVICE

	N	%
NA	6	11.5
Yes	15	28.9
No	31	59.6
	52	100.0

UNION MEMBERSHIP

	N	%
NA	4	7.7
Yes	15	28.8
No	33	63.5
	52	100.0

FATHER'S EDUCATION

	N	%
NA	18	34.6
0 - 5 years	10	19.2
6 - 8 years	13	25.0
9 years	1	1.9
10 years	3	5.8
11 years	2	3.9
12 years	4	7.7
13 years or more	1	1.9
College graduate	-	- -
	52	100.0

MOTHER'S EDUCATION

	N	%
NA	12	23.1
0 - 5 years	10	19.2
6 - 8 years	10	19.2
9 years	2	3.9
10 years	4	7.7
11 years	5	9.6
12 years	8	15.4
13 years or more	1	1.9
College graduate	-	- -
	52	100.0

OCCUPATION

	N	%
NA	2	3.9
None	18	34.6
Unskilled work	13	25.0
Semi-skilled work	8	15.4
Skilled work	7	13.5
Clerical	2	3.9
Skilled profession	1	1.9
Highly skilled prof.	-	- -
Learned profession	1	1.9
	52	100.1

SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION

	N	%
NA	13	25.0
None	7	13.5
Unskilled work	14	26.9
Semi-skilled work	10	19.2
Skilled work	6	11.5
Clerical	1	1.9
Skilled profession	1	1.9
Highly skilled prof.	-	- -
Learned profession	-	- -
	52	100.0

FATHER'S OCCUPATION

	N	%
NA	14	26.9
None	6	11.5
Unskilled work	15	28.8
Semi-skilled work	7	13.5
Skilled work	7	13.5
Clerical	1	1.9
Skilled profession	2	3.9
Highly skilled prof.	-	- -
Learned profession	-	- -
	52	100.0

DESIRED TRAINING PROGRAM

	N	%
NA	6	11.5
None/don't care	12	23.1
Unskilled work	2	3.9
Semi-skilled work	5	9.6
Skilled work	12	23.1
Clerical	8	15.4
Skilled profession	7	13.5
Highly skilled prof.	-	- -
Learned profession	-	- -
	52	100.1

APPROXIMATE ANNUAL INCOME

	N	%
NA	15	28.9
$0 - $999	4	7.7
$1000 - $1999	5	9.6
$2000 - $2999	6	11.5
$3000 - $3999	6	11.5
$4000 - $4999	7	13.5
$5000 - $5999	3	5.8
$6000 - $6999	4	7.7
$7000 & above	2	3.9
	52	100.1

LAST TIME VOTED IN ELECTION

	N	%
NA	10	19.2
Within past year	6	11.5
Within 2 - 3 years	4	7.7
Up to 5 years ago	3	5.8
Sometime in past	6	11.5
Never	23	44.2
	52	99.9

MINNEAPOLIS INNER-CITY RESIDENTS
(Comparison by occupation)[1]
(Figures are percentages)

DESCENT

	W	B	N
NA	- -	1.8	8.1
European ancestry other than Spanish (inc. Jewish)	- -	3.6	2.7
Indian ancestry	100.0	94.6	86.5
Spanish or Mexican	- -	- -	2.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0

SEX

	W	B	N
Male	50.0	47.3	2.7
Female	50.0	52.7	97.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0

AGE

	W	B	N
NA	- -	1.8	- -
16 - 22	- -	18.2	13.5
23 - 40	62.5	49.1	64.9
41 - 64	37.5	23.6	21.6
Over 65	- -	7.3	- -
	100.0	100.0	100.0

MARITAL STATUS

	W	B	N
NA	- -	1.8	- -
Single	12.5	18.2	8.1
Married	50.0	60.0	67.6
Separated	12.5	7.3	10.8
Divorced	25.0	3.6	8.1
Widowed	- -	9.1	5.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0

TELEPHONE

	W	B	N
NA	- -	- -	2.7
Yes	62.5	63.6	54.1
No	37.5	36.4	43.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] For White collar workers, N = 8; for Blue collar workers, N = 55; for None or No answer, N = 37.

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

	W	B	N
NA	- -	3.6	8.1
Yes	87.5	63.6	29.7
No	12.5	32.7	62.2
	100.0	99.9	100.0

CHILDREN

	W	B	N
NA	12.5	5.4	- -
Yes	75.0	76.4	94.6
No	12.5	18.2	5.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN

	W	B	N
NA	37.5	25.5	10.8
One	50.0	25.5	16.2
Two	- -	18.2	27.0
Three	- -	18.2	27.0
Four	- -	3.6	8.1
Five	12.5	3.6	5.4
Six	- -	1.8	- -
Seven	- -	1.8	- -
Eight or more	- -	1.8	2.7
	100.0	100.0	99.9

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN

	W	B	N
NA	50.0	34.5	27.0
One	25.0	14.6	18.9
Two	25.0	20.0	29.7
Three	- -	14.6	13.5
Four	- -	5.4	2.7
Five	- -	7.3	- -
Six	- -	3.6	8.1
	100.0	100.0	99.9

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN

	W	B	N
NA	12.5	20.0	5.4
One	50.0	7.3	13.5
Two	25.0	12.7	5.4
Three	- -	10.9	18.9
Four	- -	20.0	13.5
Five	- -	3.6	13.5
Six	- -	9.1	8.1
Seven	12.5	1.8	8.1
Eight or more	- -	14.5	13.5
	100.0	99.9	99.9

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

	W	B	N
NA	50.0	50.9	35.1
One	50.0	14.6	16.2
Two	- -	12.7	21.6
Three	- -	16.4	18.9
Four	- -	5.4	2.7
Five	- -	- -	5.4
Six or more	- -	- -	- -
	100.0	100.0	99.9

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN SECONDARY SCHOOL

	W	B	N
NA	75.0	63.6	56.8
One	- -	16.4	18.9
Two	12.5	10.9	10.8
Three	12.5	9.1	5.4
Four	- -	- -	5.4
Five or more	- -	- -	2.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN TWIN CITIES SINCE LAST MOVING HERE

	W	B	N
NA	- -	1.8	2.7
Under 1 month	- -	1.8	- -
1 - 3 months	- -	1.8	- -
4 - 6 months	- -	3.6	2.6
7 - 11 months	- -	1.8	- -
1 - 2 years	37.5	10.9	10.8
3 - 5 years	12.5	23.6	24.3
6 - 9 years	25.0	9.1	18.9
10 years or more	25.0	45.5	40.5
	100.0	99.9	99.9

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AT PRESENT ADDRESS

	W	B	N
NA	- -	1.8	2.7
Under 1 month	- -	12.7	- -
1 - 3 months	12.5	5.4	18.9
4 - 6 months	12.5	10.9	2.7
7 - 11 months	37.5	14.6	10.8
1 - 2 years	25.0	27.3	32.4
3 - 5 years	12.5	9.1	16.2
6 - 9 years	- -	9.1	8.1
10 years or more	- -	9.1	8.1
	100.0	100.0	99.9

TOTAL LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN TWIN CITIES

	W	B	N
NA	25.0	10.9	13.5
Under 1 month	- -	3.6	- -
1 - 2 years	25.0	7.3	8.1
3 - 5 years	- -	18.2	27.0
6 - 9 years	12.5	14.5	16.2
10 years or more	37.5	45.5	35.1
	100.0	100.0	99.9

EDUCATION

	W	B	N
NA	12.5	1.8	8.1
0 - 5 years	- -	3.6	5.4
6 - 8 years	25.0	10.9	8.1
9 years	12.5	9.1	8.1
10 years	- -	18.2	16.2
11 years	12.5	9.1	16.2
12 years	25.0	40.0	29.7
13 years or more	12.5	7.3	8.1
College graduate	- -	- -	- -
	100.0	100.0	99.9

FATHER'S EDUCATION

	W	B	N
NA	37.5	36.4	46.0
0 - 5 years	12.5	12.7	16.2
6 - 8 years	12.5	23.6	18.9
9 years	12.5	7.3	- -
10 years	- -	3.6	2.7
11 years	- -	1.8	2.7
12 years	12.5	7.3	10.8
13 years or more	12.5	5.4	2.7
College graduate	- -	1.8	- -
	100.0	99.9	100.0

MOTHER'S EDUCATION

	W	B	N
NA	25.0	27.3	27.0
0 - 5 years	12.5	18.2	10.8
6 - 8 years	- -	16.4	18.9
9 years	25.0	5.4	2.7
10 years	- -	3.6	8.1
11 years	- -	12.7	5.4
12 years	37.5	16.4	21.6
13 years or more	- -	- -	5.4
College graduate	- -	- -	- -
	100.0	100.0	99.9

ACTIVE DUTY IN MILITARY SERVICE

	W	B	N
NA	- -	7.3	21.6
Yes	37.5	38.2	10.8
No	62.5	54.5	67.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0

UNION MEMBERSHIP

	W	B	N
NA	- -	5.4	18.9
Yes	12.5	32.7	21.6
No	87.5	61.8	59.5
	100.0	99.9	100.0

OCCUPATION

	W	B	N
NA	- -	- -	10.8
None	- -	- -	89.2
Unskilled work	- -	36.4	- -
Semi-skilled work	- -	29.1	- -
Skilled work	- -	34.5	- -
Clerical	25.0	- -	- -
Skilled profession	50.0	- -	- -
Highly skilled profession	12.5	- -	- -
Learned profession	12.5	- -	- -
	100.0	100.0	100.0

SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION

	W	B	N
NA	25.0	20.0	27.0
None	25.0	21.8	5.4
Unskilled work	- -	20.0	29.7
Semi-skilled work	25.0	14.6	16.2
Skilled work	12.5	10.9	16.2
Clerical	12.5	3.6	2.7
Skilled profession	- -	7.3	2.7
Highly skilled profession	- -	1.8	- -
Learned profession	- -	- -	- -
	100.0	100.0	99.9

FATHER'S OCCUPATION

	W	B	N
NA	37.5	21.8	27.0
None	- -	9.1	13.5
Unskilled work	12.5	29.1	24.3
Semi-skilled work	- -	12.7	10.8
Skilled work	25.0	18.2	18.9
Clerical	12.5	5.4	2.7
Skilled profession	12.5	1.8	2.7
Highly skilled profession	- -	1.8	- -
Learned profession	- -	- -	- -
	100.0	99.9	99.9

DESIRED TRAINING PROGRAM

	W	B	N
NA	12.5	12.7	21.6
None/don't care	- -	21.8	18.9
Unskilled work	12.5	- -	2.7
Semi-skilled work	- -	3.6	10.8
Skilled work	12.5	16.4	13.5
Clerical	37.5	16.4	16.2
Skilled profession	- -	20.0	16.2
Highly skilled profession	25.0	1.8	- -
Learned profession	- -	7.3	- -
	100.0	100.0	99.9

APPROXIMATE ANNUAL INCOME

	W	B	N
NA	- -	23.6	51.4
$0 - $999	- -	7.3	5.4
$1000 - $1999	- -	10.9	2.7
$2000 - $2999	12.5	5.4	10.8
$3000 - $3999	- -	9.1	5.4
$4000 - $4999	37.5	14.6	5.4
$5000 - $5999	12.5	7.3	2.7
$6000 - $6999	12.5	10.9	8.1
$7000 & above	25.0	10.9	8.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0

LAST TIME VOTED IN ELECTION

	W	B	N
NA	12.5	16.4	18.9
Within the past year	12.5	10.9	16.2
Within the past 2 - 3 years	25.0	7.3	5.4
Up to 5 years ago	12.5	10.9	5.4
Sometime in past	- -	7.3	13.5
Never	37.5	47.3	40.5
	100.0	100.1	99.9

MINNEAPOLIS INNER-CITY RESIDENTS
(Indian attitude comparison: HSG vs NHSG)
(Figures are percentages) [1]

COMMUNITY SPIRIT

A lot of people in this neighborhood think they are too good for you.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	4.6	13.9	23.3	53.5	4.6
NHSG	1.9	5.8	42.3	46.1	3.8

People in this neighborhood won't work together to get things done for this community.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	16.3	37.2	23.3	18.6	4.6
NHSG	3.8	32.7	44.2	15.4	3.8

In this neighborhood the community tries hard to help its young people along.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	2.3	23.3	32.6	27.9	13.9
NHSG	9.6	19.2	32.7	25.0	13.5

The people as a rule mind their own business in this neighborhood.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	2.3	55.8	13.9	23.3	4.6
NHSG	15.4	34.6	26.9	21.1	1.9

No one seems to care much how this neighborhood looks.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	11.6	30.2	18.6	30.2	9.3
NHSG	9.6	40.4	36.5	13.5	- -

INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS

Real friends are hard to find in this neighborhood.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	18.6	18.6	16.3	37.2	9.2
NHSG	11.5	25.0	19.2	40.4	3.8

[1] For high school graduates (HSG), N = 43 and for high school non-graduates (NHSG), N = 52

Almost everyone in this neighborhood is polite and courteous with you.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	7.0	46.5	25.6	18.6	2.3
NHSG	5.8	36.5	28.8	25.0	3.8

People are generally critical of others in this neighborhood.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	7.0	25.6	34.9	30.2	2.3
NHSG	1.9	28.9	44.2	25.0	- -

The people in this neighborhood give you a bad name if you insist on being different.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	7.0	16.3	25.6	46.5	4.6
NHSG	1.9	19.2	51.9	26.9	- -

I feel very much that I belong in this neighborhood.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	13.9	25.6	23.3	30.2	7.0
NHSG	3.8	23.1	36.5	30.8	5.8

FAMILY RESPONSIBILITY

Families in this neighborhood keep their children under control.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	- -	39.5	7.0	37.2	16.3
NHSG	1.9	13.5	19.2	44.2	21.2

Parents in this neighborhood teach their children to respect other people's rights and property.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	7.0	27.9	16.3	30.2	18.6
NHSG	3.8	15.4	30.8	34.6	15.4

In this neighborhood folks are unconcerned about what their kids do so long as they keep out of trouble.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	7.0	30.2	23.2	32.6	7.0
NHSG	7.7	36.5	32.7	21.1	1.9

Most people in this neighborhood get their families to Sunday School or church on Sunday.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	4.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	18.6
NHSG	3.8	15.4	42.3	30.8	7.7

If their children keep out of the way, parents in this neighborhood are satisfied to let them do whatever they want to do.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	9.3	30.2	23.3	30.2	7.0
NHSG	7.7	36.5	36.5	11.5	7.7

SCHOOLS

Schools in this neighborhood do a poor job of preparing young people for life.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	18.6	13.9	30.2	34.9	2.3
NHSG	9.6	26.9	34.6	25.0	3.8

Schools in this neighborhood do a good job of preparing students for college.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	4.6	23.3	34.9	18.6	18.6
NHSG	7.7	17.3	51.9	15.4	7.7

High school graduates in this neighborhood take an active interest in making their community a better place in which to live.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	- -	18.6	32.6	39.5	9.3
NHSG	5.8	15.4	42.3	28.9	7.7

Many young people in this neighborhood do not finish high school.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	14.6	32.6	30.2	18.6	7.0
NHSG	11.5	46.2	36.5	1.9	3.8

Most of the students in this neighborhood learn to read and write well.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	11.6	41.9	20.9	20.9	4.6
NHSG	3.8	28.9	48.1	13.5	5.8

CHURCHES

The different churches in this neighborhood cooperate well.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	7.0	44.2	39.5	7.0	2.3
NHSG	5.8	25.0	61.5	7.7	- -

Most of our church people forget the meaning of the word brotherhood when they get out of churches in this neighborhood.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	11.6	34.9	34.9	18.6	- -
NHSG	1.9	25.0	53.8	19.2	- -

The churches in this neighborhood are good for better community life.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	7.0	44.2	27.9	16.3	4.6
NHSG	9.6	25.0	57.7	5.8	1.9

Every church wants to be the biggest and most impressive in this neighborhood.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	4.6	11.6	44.2	32.6	7.0
NHSG	- -	11.5	63.5	23.1	1.9

Most churchgoers in this neighborhood do not practice what they preach.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	16.3	27.9	39.5	13.9	2.3
NHSG	1.9	21.1	69.2	1.9	5.8

ECONOMIC BEHAVIOR

Businesses deal fairly with everyone in this neighborhood.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	4.6	60.5	13.9	18.6	2.3
NHSG	7.7	28.9	40.4	19.2	3.8

Everyone in this neighborhood tries to take advantage of you.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	4.6	7.0	7.0	69.8	11.8
NHSG	1.9	7.7	26.9	55.8	7.7

A few people in this neighborhood make all the money.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	2.3	16.3	30.2	48.8	2.3
NHSG	- -	17.3	59.2	21.1	1.9

The people in this neighborhood are all pennypinchers.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	4.6	4.6	44.2	44.2	2.3
NHSG	1.9	13.5	55.8	28.8	- -

Employers in this neighborhood expect their help to live on low wages.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	9.3	23.3	39.5	27.9	- -
NHSG	11.5	32.7	40.4	13.5	1.9

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Some people in this neighborhood "get by with murder" while others get in trouble for anything they do.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	11.6	37.2	25.6	25.6	- -
NHSG	9.6	38.5	26.5	11.5	3.8

This neighborhood lacks real leaders.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	11.6	34.9	23.3	23.3	7.0
NHSG	1.9	38.5	53.8	3.8	1.9

City government in Minneapolis runs this neighborhood to suit itself.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	7.0	13.9	46.5	30.2	2.3
NHSG	- -	23.1	67.4	9.6	- -

A few people have politics in this neighborhood well sewed up.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	4.6	13.9	52.8	18.6	- -
NHSG	3.8	17.3	63.5	13.5	1.9

The Minneapolis city government gets very little done for this neighborhood.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	23.3	23.3	27.9	18.6	7.0
NHSG	9.6	34.6	50.0	5.8	- -

TENSION AREAS

This neighborhood is very peaceful and orderly.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	2.3	37.2	4.6	30.2	25.6
NHSG	5.8	13.5	30.8	25.0	25.0

People in this neighborhood show good judgment.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	- -	32.6	37.2	23.3	7.0
NHSG	1.9	17.3	55.8	23.1	1.9

Too many young people in this neighborhood get into difficulties with sex and drinking.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	14.0	37.2	30.2	14.0	4.6
NHSG	11.5	38.5	38.5	9.6	1.9

You must spend lots of money to be accepted in this neighborhood.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	2.3	- -	20.9	60.5	16.3
NHSG	1.9	3.8	38.5	53.8	1.9

You are out of luck in this neighborhood if you happen to be of the wrong race or nationality.

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
HSG	4.6	7.0	32.6	44.2	11.6
NHSG	7.7	13.5	34.6	40.4	3.8